The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,158.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut	6	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	20
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 700 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTALAL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURSHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

4 Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Pilot," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 20th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda," (1873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain N. W. Haselwood, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

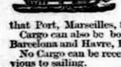
FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR HAVRE.



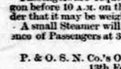
THE A 1 British ship "Kennington" have all her Cargo on board, only requires 350 Bales to fill her up. For freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Bombay, 8th February 1869. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICES.

HEAL and SON'S

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

***Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Fere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
A GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF
THE PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE,
AN OLD BOMBAY FAVORITE,
MADAME LEON,
on which occasion every person visiting the Circus will have a chance for
FOUR HANDSOME PRIZES.
ONE VALUABLE TIME-PIECE WITH A GLASS CASE,
ONE LARGE SILVER PLATE,
AND
TWO SILVER GILT VASES.

N.B.—Every person purchasing a Ticket at the Ticket Office will receive a number, the first corresponding number drawn will be the winner of each prize.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets to be had, and seats secured, at the Box Office, Circus, from 11 A.M. every evening.

H. P. STEVENS.

BROACH EXHIBITION (in Liquidation).—

Notice is hereby given, that the Articles remaining unsold at the late Exhibition will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. prompt.

All claims against the Exhibition Committee to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 1st of March 1869.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for

a Building for the Native General Hospital at Bombay, to be delivered on or before noon of 1st March 1869.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the places can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed* of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contract or whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Markham's History of the Abyssinian Expedition	Rs.	10 8
Macdonald's Unspoken Sermons		2 12
Savigny on Private International Law		3 12
Miss Sneedley's Poems		15 0
Bedfords' Diseases of Women and Children. New edn		0 12
Life in the Far West; by Ruxton		
The Subaltern; 12 as. Fen Owen; and Reginald Dalton. Each		1 8
Val-rius; by Lockhart		0 12
Sandy's 2 vols. Foulah		2 12
Skyring's Builder's Price Book for 1869		3 0
Galton's Art of Travel		5 12
New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin, &c.		1 8
Army Dress Regulations		1 8
Lett's Medical Diary for 1869		1 8
Bowman's The New Cookery Book		4 12
Drawing-room Plays and Evenings' Amusements		2 12
Adams' Famous Regiments of the British Army		2 12
The Lamp, vol. for July to Dec. 1868		3 12
The Christy's Minstrel's Album		8 4
Clarissa Harlowe		1 8
Hazlett and Hackley's Mechanics' Pocket Book		5 12
Enquire Within upon Everything		8 0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts		8 0
Phillips's Vesuvius		8 0
Todhunters Algebra for Beginner's		1 12
The Nautical Almanac for 1869		2 8
New Play.—Settling Day		0 12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for February	...	0 12
Household Music, No. 11	...	0 12
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, Nos. 117, 118, and 119—Each	...	1 8
Song.—Twilight Steals Softly	...	1 8
——Musical Miseries	...	2 0
——Robin Redbreast; by Claribel	...	1 8
——Shepherd of Israel; by Claribel	...	1 8
——The Troubadour; by Sullivan	...	2 0
——Where are they Now!	...	1 8
——The Irish Peasant	...	1 8
——The Soft Dew is Sleeping	...	1 8
——Are the Children at Home!	...	1 8
——The Last Bird	...	1 8
Quadrille.—Puss in Boots	...	2 0
——Belle Vue	...	2 0
Schottische.—Cricket	...	1 8
Galop.—Girls of the Period	...	1 8
——Flick and Flock	...	1 8
——Jolly Dogs	...	1 8
——Rotten Row	...	1 4

WORKS ON WATER AND OIL COLOUR PAINTING.

Sketching from Nature in Water-colours. By A. Penley, with illustrations in chromo-lithography after original w. c. drawings	Rs.	15 12
The Laws of Contrast of Colour; and their application to the arts of painting, decoration of buildings, &c., &c. By M. E. Chevreul		3 12
The Theory of colouring; being an analysis of the principles of Contrast and Harmony in the arrangement of Colours, &c., &c. By J. Bacon		2 0
Murray's Art of Painting and Drawing in coloured Crayons.		0 12
Weigall's Art of Figure Drawing		0 12
Goodwin's Art of Mural Decoration		0 12
Mrs. Merrifield's Portrait Painting in w. c.		0 12
Rowbotham's Art of Sketching from Nature		0 12
Penley's Elements of Perspective		0 12
Laing's Manual of Illumination on paper and vellum		0 12
Rowbotham's Art of Landscape Painting in w. c.		0 12
O'Neill's Guide to Pictorial Art		0 12
Hatton's Hints for Sketching in w. c. from Nature		0 12
Mrs. Duffield's Art of Flower Painting		0 12
Day's Art of Miniature Painting		0 12
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Martel's Principles of Colouring in Painting		0 12
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Williams's Transparency Painting on Linen		0 12
Carmichael's Art of Marine Painting in Water Colours		0 12
——— ditto ditto in Oil Colours		0 12
Templeton's Guide to Oil Painting—Part 1, Elementary		0 12
Clint's ditto —Part 2, Landscape and Nature		0 12
Murray's Art of Portrait Painting in Oil Colours		0 12
Art of Landscape Painting ditto		0 12
Burn's Illustrated Drawing-Book for Schools, &c.		1 8

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS FOR ARTISTS.

Drawing Pencils—H, HH, 3H, 4H, 5H, HB, F, EHB, B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, and 6B.—Per dozen 3 letters Rs. 1½, others | | 2 0

Artist's Pencils, with moveable leads, for Artists, Engineers, Architects, &c. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Per dozen | | 5 8

Sold in less numbers at 8 annas each.

Ditto ditto B, HB, & BB. Singly 10 as. Per doz.			6 8
Ditto in pull-off cases, 4 in a case			0 12
Ditto	6	ditto	1 0
Ditto	4	ditto, hexagon shape	1 0
Ditto	7	ditto	1 8
Ditto	5	ditto	2 0
Ditto in wooden case,	7	ditto	2 0
Ditto	5	ditto, with penknife and rubber.	2 8
Ball Programme Pencils, 3½ inches long. Per doz.			0 8
Polygrade Siberian Pencils. Per doz.			2 8
——— Silver Pencils. Per doz.			1 8
Middling Quality Pencils. Per doz.			1 0
Patent Artist's Pencils. Per doz.			4 8
Finest Vermillion Pencils. Per doz.			3 0
——— and Blue Pencils. Per doz.			3 8
——— Blue Pencils. Per doz.			2 8
Everpointed Pencils. Per doz.			3 8

Bombay, 18th Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to the Th. M.M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals—London, 1851, 1862; Paris, 1867; Oporto 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronized by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz,
(opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia); and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
(opposite the Julich's Place).
Cologne, 1868.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F., opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

WANTED.

REQUIRED a EUROPEAN qualified to superintend the Stowage of Cargo in Harbour. Apply at 15 Apollo Street.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

[Established in Bombay in 1842.]
Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 4 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain a full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

	Qts.	per doz. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„	25 „ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„	22 „ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do	„	22
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	„	18-8„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„	17 „ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	„	15-8„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	„	13-8
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„	22

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	„	26
Macon, ditto	„	21
Chablis, ditto	„	22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs.	74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„	36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	„	32 „ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„	27 „ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	„	32 „ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„	34
„ „ Rudesheimer, do	„	26
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„	42
„ „ Forster Traminer	„	34
„ „ Rudesheimer, do	„	26
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„	23

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pints
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„	28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„	22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„	22 0
do. „ 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	„	22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„	18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„	15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„	15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„	33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs.	30 0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	„	24 8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„	18 9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter being in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs.	32	
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28	
Cognac Vale, No. 3.—White capsule	„	23	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22	
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21	
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„	23	
„ Scotch	„	21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21	

LIQUEURS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	40 22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„	40 22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„	30 16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„	20

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London prices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs.	27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	27 „
Fine Pale	„	29 „
Superior Port	„	27 „
Do. do.	Pints. „	14 „
Brandy	„	32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

	Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES. Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
„ No. 2 White Capsule	„ 32	„ 17
„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„ —
„ 1 Ruby Capsule	„ 30	„ 21
„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
SAUTERNES. Two headed Eagle	„ 25	„ 13½
No. 4 White Capsule	„ 15	„ —
„ 3 „	„ 20	„ 11
CLARETS. „ 2 Blue Capsule	„ 24	„ 13
„ 2 8 „	„ 30	„ 16
„ 2 Yellow Capsule	„ 36	„ 19
„ 1 Two headed Eagle	„ 40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes, &c.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

THOMAS BEAR'S

Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oricetal Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Lataikiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and Co.

(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

IMPORTANT.

The following are the vessels advised with Wines on Board for our Bombay Branch :

"PRINCE OSCAR."
"KHORASAN."
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."
"BENVOIRLICH."
"MELROSE."
"FERDINAND MERIC."
"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."
"PRINCE ALFRED."
"DILBHUR."
"GAULOIS."
"PEMBROKE CASTLE."
"NIGHT HAWK."
"STRATHBLANE."
"ROYAL ARTHUR."

The Wines are on the following respective vessels :—

"KHORASAN"
(Sailed 30th October).

SHERRIES, BOTTLED
PORT
BRANDY
WHISKEY
OLD TOM
VERMOUTH
LIQUEURS
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone.

"PRINCE OSCAR"
(Sailed 28th October),

CHAMPAGNES
LIQUEURS
OLD TOM
ORANGE BITTERS
GENEVA
GINGER WINE
GUINNESS'S STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
PORT
JAMAICA RUM.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNE, SIX KINDS
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, and H Stone & Co.

"PRINCE ALFRED."

BEER IN WOOD (BASS'S),
In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
BRANDIES
CHAMPAGNES, SIX KINDS
SPARKLING MOSELLE
HOCKS, STILL & SPARKLING
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(10 Different Brands)
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B. Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H Stone & Co.
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"
(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,125,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,333,000	500	all	9 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
2,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	289
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1255
1,000,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	885
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	315
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	20ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1570
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co.	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	100ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	5,000	...	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1050
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
150,000	5,000	all		Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	125	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1080
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treasury & Co.	225

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight		99½
Do.	60	Do. do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99
China	60	Do. do.	215 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Five per cent.	104½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	108
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	1034
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

CALCUTTA.—13TH FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Securities.—The demands continue unabated and sellers are getting scarce; the transactions reported to-day were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 5-2 and 5-0 discount, and small amounts at Rs. 4-15 and 4-14; 5 per cents. of 1858-57, at Rs. 8-0 and small pieces at Rs. 8-12 to 9-0 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 2-12 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were in great demand and obtained Rs. 1,650, 1,655 and 1656½ and towards the afternoon there were buyers at higher prices, but sellers holding firm for Rs. 1,700.

National Bank shares were bought for investor's order at Rs. 139.

At the meeting of shareholders in the Bank of Upper India, at Meerut, the Manager's and Directors' Reports were received as perfectly satisfactory, and the accounts of the half-year ended 31st December 1868 were approved and passed; a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, the Directors and Auditors were re-elected for the ensuing year, and a vote of thanks to the Directors, Manager and Agents was recorded.

A purchase of Gourepore Co.'s shares was announced at Rs. 1,500.

Shares in the India General Steam Navigation Co. changed hands at Rs. 400 per Rs. 1,000 share and Rs. 200 per half share.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., Ltd.—The following is extracted from this morning's *Indian Daily News*:—"The shareholders of the Port Canning Company will be glad to hear that the Rice Mill at Port Canning has been working most satisfactorily, yielding the Company a daily profit of a thousand rupees." At the same time it is announced that the Chancery Liquidator of the Asiatic Bank has declared another dividend of 2s. in the Rs., which it is computed will bring about £4,000, into the Port Canning Company. Shares were in demand to-day; very few were obtained early at Rs. 270 and 275, but in the afternoon sellers were asking Rs. 300.

Transactions in Tirhoot Indigo Company's shares were reported at Rs. 72 and a small lot at Rs. 75.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Johnson, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, on medical certificate, from Moradabad.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 18.

Gambier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Campbell, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract of a despatch from H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 31st December 1868, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Colonel H. T. Vincent, 6 months.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Beale, 6 months.
Major C. Collier, 6 months.
Captain J. Y. Watts, 1 month.
Captain W. L. Hallett, 6 months.
Surgeon Major G. J. Shaw, 3 months.
Surgeon T. G. Hewlett, 6 months.
Conductor D. Wallace, 6 months.
Apothecary J. Leahy, 6 months.
Apothecary T. Mulroney, 6 months.

"The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to India from the dates specified, viz:—

Captain H. F. H. Barnes, from the 14th July, 1868.
Captain G. Bannister, from the 5th December, 1868.

"Lieutenant A. C. Hunter has been permitted to resign the service. This vacancy has effect from 29th May 1867."

Captain G. G. H. Fulton, Staff Corps, Quarter Master Her Majesty's 12th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. No. 17, dated 12th January 1869, to Captain A. U. H. Finch, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is to commence from the 17th instead of the 20th February 1869, the date therein notified.

Lieutenant W. T. Keays, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years from 23rd January 1869, under Rule 15th of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. H. Plumptre is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion (151 days) of the furlough granted to him by G. O. No. 125 of 21st February 1868, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major R. J. Castell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Inspector General F. S. Arnott, C. B., and Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, is permitted to retire from the service from the 27th instant, on a pension of £900 a year. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in submitting Dr Arnott's application to retire, has stated his own experience of high value of Dr. Arnott's services; and His Excellency the Governor in Council will have the pleasure of communicating the same to Her Majesty's Government, accompanied by the expression of his own sense of the ability with which Dr. Arnott has filled the post of Inspector General Indian Medical Department.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 581, of 9th September 1868, it is notified for information that demands for Jhamps should be supplied to the Barrack by the Commissariat Department according to the sample furnished by the indenting Department.

In accordance with paragraph 16 of G. O G. I. No 559, dated 5th June 1868, the following Medical Subordinates of the Store Department will take their standing on the General Lists, as below stated, with effect from 27th May 1868:—

Apothecary Class.

C. Edwards to be Apothecary 1st Class, and to stand between Apothecaries Roach and Angel.

J. A. de Souza, F. Fernandes, and D. Fernandes, to be Assistant Apothecaries 1st Class, and to stand as under:—

J. A. de Souza between Assistant Apothecaries Wisram R. Ghedlay and Ahmed Khan;

F. Fernandes and D. Fernandes between Assistant Apothecaries Ranger and Ramchander Shreedhur.

M. F. Fernandes, P. A. Dias, and M. F. de Miranda to be Assistant Apothecaries 2nd Class, and to stand as follows:—

M. F. Fernandes between Assistant Apothecaries Mullen and Delany.

P. A. Dias between Assistant Apothecaries Paiz and Mackenzie.

M. F. de Miranda between Assistant Apothecaries West and Prem.

Hospital Assistant Class.

V. S. Francis and D. de Souza to be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.

M. F. Barretto, M. Cardoz, Solomon Moses, Narrayen Jadow, Narrayen Ragay, J. D. Colasco, Benjamin Shalum, A. M. Pereira, Sutteo Ramjee, and J. F. de Jesus, to be 3rd Class Hospital Assistants.

Sorabjee Mancekjee, J. P. Pereira, and N. S. Gomes to be Native Medical Pupils above one year's service.

Dajeerow Chowan to be Native Medical Pupil under one year's service.

N. B.—All the above Medical Subordinates are qualified in English. The General Number of each will be distinguished from those of other Medical Subordinates in the service by the prefix A.

Referring to G. O. No. 11, dated 11th January 1869, the Government of India has ruled that the admission of horse allowance to Warrant Officers in the field applies only to Warrant Officers, of whatever Department, who proceed *bonâ fide* in that capacity on military service in the field, but does not extend to Medical Warrant Officers, who already receive an allowance of Rs. 30 when marching.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Assistant Surgeon W. Dymock, from 1st March 1869.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. L. McDougall.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Captain T. Bell, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain R. M. Woodcock, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Seetapore, Oude.

The furlough to Europe granted to Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) T. D. Ker, Cadre H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., by General Order, No. 650, dated 12th October 1868, is under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. T. Watling, H. M.'s 45th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William Mackie is promoted from 2nd Class to 1st Class Engineer from the 18th January 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. Mokundraf in the Notification from this Department of the 31st December last, is cancelled.

Captain C. H. Harrison, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, has been appointed Political Agent at Khelat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. C. Watt and Satyendra Nath Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, on the 8th instant.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Nilludghee, assumed charge of this appointment on the 8th instant, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI of 1866.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 8th instant.

Mr. M. H. Scott, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kaira District.

Mr. J. L. Johnston, Acting Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Surat District.

Mr. A. Keyser, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur District.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Khandeish District.

Mr. S. H. McMinn, Third Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Tanna District.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Judge and Session Judge of the District of Belgaum, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI of 1866, on the 6th instant.

Mr. A. R Grant, Judge and Session Judge of the District of Dharwar, made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866, on the 10th instant.

Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for a period of three months from 5th March next, under Section 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absence Rules of 1868.

Mr. W. Porteous, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Kaira District.

Rao Bahadoor Mukundraj Munirai assumed charge of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen at Surat on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson to act until further orders as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District, vice Captain Daniell.

Captain W. T. Brown to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District until further orders.

Azum Amrutram Chhitamuneshunker, Mamlutdar of Dolka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, in the Ahmedabad District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. H. Scott to act as Second Assistant Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. W. Woodward.

Mr J. L. Johnston to act as Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector of Surat, for employment in the Broach Sub-Collectorate.

Mr. A Keyzer to act as Second Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, vice Mr. J. Jardine, with effect from 14th ultimo.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant:—

Guzerathi.

Mr. W. H. Crowe.
Mr. J. W. Walker.

Hindoostanee.

Mr. W. W. Loch.

Azum Keshowrow Gopal, Mamlutdar of Hoobleе, to act as Dufterdar to the Collector of Dharwar during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Goor Row Krishna, on medical certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. N. C. Beyts, Pensioned Purser, Her Majesty's late Indian Navy, is appointed French Translator to Government, vice Mr. John Brodhurst, pensioned.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sylvester Dias, Deputy Accountant in the office of the Collector of Hydrabad (Sind) has been appointed to act as Money Order Agent at that Station.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Duncan is appointed to act as Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Captain E. P. Gambier, R. E., is appointed an Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, and to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednuggur.

With reference to the Notification dated the 8th February 1869, Captain A. LeMessurier, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, availed himself of the leave of absence from the 17th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Charles Kirk, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 13th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The Reverend G. U. Anderson, Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree, is authorised to visit the Upper Sind Stations on duty, on the usual travelling allowance.

The Reverend C. F. H. Johnston, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 13th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant Stephen Babington, Superintendent of Police G. I. P. R., returned from the privilege leave granted to him, and resumed charge of his office on the 8th instant.

Messrs. T. C. Hope and J. G. White respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector and Magistrate of Surat on the 5th instant, after office hours.

Mr. George Cotton is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Broach, vice Mr. J. D. Mackenzie transferred to Belgaum.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs Madhowrao Wasudeo and Nowrojee Byramjee respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Hoozoor Deputy to the Collectorate and Magistrate of Belgaum, on the 30th January 1869, in the afternoon.

Major J. H. Henderson and Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Poona, on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain W. Gillespie, Assistant Class Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Sind.

Captain F. J. T. Ross is transferred from the Schwan Division, and received charge of the latter to the Jerruck Division, on the 3rd instant, before noon.

Messrs. S. W. Tyndall and R. M. Lambert respectively to Messrs. S. W. Tyndall and R. M. Lambert respectively to Messrs. S. W. and received charge of the office of Deputy Collector of Halla on the 6th instant, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF ASSURANCES.

Captain W. A. Gillespie and Major L. D'A. Dunsterville respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of Assurances, Shikarpoor, in the forenoon of the 18th January 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th February 1869.

Major G. Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps, late commanding the Depôt 1st Goorkhas, is posted to Jhelum for general duty.

The permission granted to Lieutenant H. L. Mackenzie, Royal Artillery, to join and study in the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st November next, by G. O. C. C. of the 24th November last, (p. 498,) is hereby cancelled, at that officer's request.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 19th Foot having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller, 2nd Battalion.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Reilly, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, having reported his arrival at Umballa, is directed to assume professional charge of the Government horses at that station, in the room of Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, A Brigade, who on being relieved will join the head-quarters of his brigade at Meerut.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d.	p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	H. M.'s Star (s)	Kontzow	Aden, Jan. 26.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Judda, Feb. 2.
	Charles	Owens	Mauritius, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Isabella Hervus	Fillart	Rangoon.
	Ne Plus Ultra	Graham	Callao.
	Glen Tilt	Lewis	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Emeu, Barlow, to China.
Ship Regina, Brady, to Calcutta.
Ship Dharwar, Thomas, to Penang.
Ship City of Bombay, Adard, to Liverpool.
Ship Dunkeld, Follette, to Diamond Island.
Ship Coromandel, Dow, Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Earl of Russell, to London.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 16th, 6-10 P.M.—French Mail steamer "Donnai" sailed for China.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 5-55 P.M.—Steamer "Mahratta," with Overland mails, sailed for Bombay at 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 13 City of London ..... McNeil ..... Glasgow, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.				
13	Bushear (s)	———	.....	———
	Accrington	———	.....	———
	Isabella Kerr	———	.....	———
	Houghton	———	.....	———
	Salisbury	———	.....	———
	Calcutta Merchant	———	.....	———

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 12-25 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 16th February, via Russia, 15th February.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table comes into operation on and after the 15th instant, and will remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Scroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

TOWN HALL

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.
(Pianoforte.)

The Concert will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

TICKETS—FOUR RUPEES,

to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s Rampart Row; or at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

*** Signor INZOLI begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Singing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

WALLINGER—January 17th, at Victoria Place, Eastbourne Anne Nasmith, relict of the late Mr. Serjeant Wallinger, Q. C.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

EXCEPT in so far as it indicates the domestic policy which the new Ministry will endeavour to carry out, the Speech read by the Lords Commissioners in the name of the Queen at the opening of Parliament calls for little comment. The paragraphs relating to foreign affairs show that peace, tempered by "friendly interposition" in the quarrels of others, with a view of preserving public tranquillity, are still the main objects of the British Government. This is no new line. Even Lord Palmerston was wont to consider that our influence, under the new circumstances existing on the Continent, could best be exerted as a mediating and arbitrating force, capable of becoming, if need arose, an active belligerent agent on one side or the other. We have no aggressive policy on the Continent, and we left off, for half a century, the bad practice of trying to prop up the shattered thrones of detested monarchs. Our aims are limited to the prevention of aggrandizement to our detriment, and on that point Lord Stanley was quite as decided as ever Lord Palmerston had the reputation of being. Having no ambitious projects of our own we can intervene with effect, except where passions are excited beyond control. But we cannot pretend to have been wholly disinterested in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey, a quarrel wherein the "Queen and her allies" have interfered, and, according to the Royal Speech, "have secured the prevention of any serious interruption of tranquility in the Levant"—a droll phrase. How a Government can secure a prevention, or secure the prevention of an interruption, is more than we dare venture to explain. But we suppose the paragraph means that the Conference in Paris has prevented any serious breach of the peace in the Levant, and that the word "secured" is used to show that the work has been effectually performed. The paragraph referring to the questions pending between England and America expresses no more than an "earnest hope" that the labours of Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley have laid firm and durable foundations for that friendship which should ever subsist between the two nations. Perhaps it was too much to expect, what would have been much more agreeable, an announcement that the Convention had been ratified on both sides. It is interesting to remark that the comment on the New Zealand atrocities shows a persistence in the new policy of allowing the Colonies to fight their own battles. The Queen recommends "moderation and prudence" to the Colonial Government and people, but she also expresses her confidence that the outnot be "wanting in energy." That those who have break is suppressed we look for some Government to persistently urged is alone will not turn on the leave the to they display the energy required and deal sharply with the "interesting" savages.

When we come to the sections intimating in general terms the character of British domestic policy, we find a great fullness of purpose and a large range of projected legislation. The proposed inquiry into the mode of conducting Municipal and Parliamentary elections is a symptom of the new force acquired by the advocates of Vote by Ballot, and of the prevailing alarm at the costly character of our electoral processes. In this direction, sooner or later, vigorous measures must be taken, for intimidation and bribery in many shapes now shock the public conscience. Nor is the "measure regarding rating"—another odd phrase—less needed; we might almost say that it is more needed, since the rating clauses of the Reform Act—almost the only rag of the Conservative Bill—have thrown the arrangements of unions and parishes into dire confusion. Compounding must be restored, and personal payment of rates abolished as a so-called political "security." A Government which includes Mr. Bruce and Mr. Forster could not shirk education; and the Bankruptcy Law, also, is chronically in need of amendment. In accordance with the peculiar character of royal speechmaking, the great work of the Session is indicated under the vapid title of "Ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland;" a phrase from which, if we did not know the intentions of the Ministry, we could infer nothing. As usual, therefore, we have to read between the lines, and understand by "arrangement" disendowment and disestablishment. Neither Indian or the Army is mentioned in the Speech. The absence of the first is not astonishing; but reticence on the latter subject implies that no great military reforms, calling for legislation, will be attempted; and that the Government will limit its efforts to a reduction of expenditure. On the whole the Speech is a business-like document.

IF would appear that the new Ministry are disposed to effect the reduction of the Army by other means than the abolition of second battalions, and in taking this view we consider they are acting wisely. When war breaks out there is seldom much difficulty in getting plenty of private soldiers,—the really hard task is to obtain good officers and non-commissioned officers. With good officers and non-commissioned officers a very few old soldiers are sufficient to leaven the mass and make it efficient and consistent. In forming a new regiment the five great wants are—an established system, esprit de corps, good officers, good non-commissioned officers, and a *few* old soldiers. By keeping up a large number of battalions with complete skeletons, but say only half the war strength as regards privates, we retain all the elements necessary to make the battalion fit for the field in a very few months or even weeks. Under a proper system of militia organization the number of recruits required could be supplied within a fortnight after a determination to increase the strength of the army; and it must be remembered that the men thus obtained would not be recruits in the literal sense of the word, but soldiers at least half trained. Many eminent authorities maintain that there is such a thing as having too many old soldiers, and that recruits are in some respects superior to old soldiers. Without discussing this proposition, we must at all events admit that recruits thus obtained would, coming fresh from the ordinary avocations of civil life, be much handier than old soldiers, who for the last ten years of their lives had found in pipeclay and position drill the only exercise for their intellects. At all events such a system would be sufficiently effective, and very decidedly cheaper than when an emergency occurred bribing men in open market to enter the service.

While on this subject let us devote a few lines to a consideration of the connection between the militia and the line. We should like to see that connection which really does exist between the militia regiment and the county whose name it bears also extended to regiments of the line. We have a Durham and an Oxford Light Infantry in name, but in reality there is no connection whatever between those gallant regiments and the counties of Oxford and Durham. This was not the case formerly, and we think that we might well return to the wisdom of our ancestors. Why should not, say the Oxfordshire militia, act as a sort of 2nd battalion to the 52nd Regiment, and the latter regiment draw as far as possible all its recruits from Oxfordshire, filling up deficiencies from one of the two or three general depots which we recommended in an article on military organization a few issues back. Why should not the regiment when at home pass at least a portion of its time in Oxfordshire, and why should not, as far as possible, all commissions in the corps be given to gentlemen who have either a local or regimental connection with Oxfordshire. To do this would involve no organic changes, would render desertion a crime without an object, and also one almost certain to be detected, would get rid of the expensive recruiting machinery, would increase the influence of the officers over their men, would render the service more popular, would promote good conduct because misconduct would infallibly be known "at home," and finally would augment *esprit de corps* by adding to it what may be termed *esprit de county*. We are aware that amongst many militia officers there exists a great dislike to the idea of the militia being viewed as a nursery for the line. This objection could, however, be got over were the following system adopted. Suppose that when the regiment were quartered in the county or even in the United Kingdom, the recruiting should be chiefly accomplished by the voluntary efforts of officers and men on leave, and that when the regiment were abroad, the Staff Sergeants of the County Militia should perform the duties of recruiting parties under the superintendence of the Adjutant. The charge and training of the recruits should also be conducted by the Adjutant and Staff Sergeants. The former is an idle man for nine months in the year and could well undertake the duty, the shipment of recruits being so arranged that his militia duties, which are only heavy for about a month in each year, should not be interfered with. The Adjutant would be well paid by £100 extra a year, and the Staff Sergeants should not only be granted an increase of pay as well as head money for recruits, but should also be increased by one or two per regiment. Thus far the objection against making the militia a nursery for the line is avoided, for no trained men would in time of peace be taken from the ranks of the militia. In case of sudden augmentation, however, required by the outbreak of hostilities or of a call for men caused by heavy loss in a campaign, it might and probably would be necessary to call on the militia for volunteers. The demand would, however, be rare, for as a rule even in time of war the general depots would be sufficient to supplement the ordinary method of recruiting. When exceptional circumstances did necessitate a demand for volunteers from the militia we are confident that the patriotism of militia officers would be sufficient to overcome any little feeling of regret at losing their best men. Even if such were not the case, and militia officers objected to giving volunteers under any circumstances, we do not consider that such narrow-minded views ought to receive the slightest consideration. The regular army and the militia have been instituted but for one common purpose—the defence of the rights, dignity, and property of the country. Either may therefore be fairly called upon to make any apparent sacrifice to effect the common object. If this proposition be denied where is the *raison d'être* of either body. That volunteering would be promoted by the establishment of an intimate connection between the county, the county line regiment, and the county militia regiment can scarcely be doubted. Such a measure would give us that which is most necessary to, and most deficient in, our military system, namely, the power of rapid expansion in time of need. Economy would also largely result, for it may be accepted as an axiom that expansive power and economy are identical. Further it would both raise the tone and increase the popularity of the military service. The former result would ensue, because the good or ill conduct of a man in a regiment whose good or bad opinion act most powerfully on the soldier. The latter result would arise from the fact that a recruit would no longer, on entering the army, cut loose all former associations, friends, and ties, but on the contrary add to them by becoming a soldier. He would no longer be a stray unit among strangers, but an homogenous portion of a body with common acquaintances and associations. His officers also would often be, not merely representatives of a class to which he had always been accustomed to look up, but the very individuals thus respected themselves. The change would simply be in title, not in feeling, the Squire becoming the Captain, and the Farm Labourer the Private Soldier.

WE understand that the Rev. Charles Kirk, M.A., will probably be appointed Garrison Chaplain, and the Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, on the retirement of the Rev. F. J. Spring, M. A.

WE observe that Dr. T. G. Hewlett has obtained from the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave of absence for six months.

CAPTAIN C. H. HARRISON, acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, has been appointed Political Agent at Khelat.

INSPECTOR GENERAL F. S. ARNOTT, C.B., has been permitted to retire from the service from the 27th inst., on a pension of Rs. 900 a year. The G. O. in the official "Gazette" pays Dr. Arnott a high parting compliment.

GOVERNMENT, it is said, intend to restore all the marble work in Humayun's tomb at Delhi.

THE Viceroy has accepted the office of President of the Bengal Social Science Association.

AN extradition treaty, for the mutual apprehension and delivery of criminals, has been signed between the British Government and the Maharana of Oodeypore.

FURLOUGH from the 1st April next, to the extent of 10 per cent of the effective strength of corps, has been sanctioned for the Native Army of the Bengal Presidency.

WE hear upon very good authority (says the "Bangalore Herald") that Bombay intends sending some cracks to our forthcoming race meeting in July. We hope that this year's races will uphold the credit of Bangalore.

THE Government of Bombay having suggested, with reference to a resolution passed in the Financial Department of the Government of India on the 2nd January 1868, that an Assistant Judge in charge of an Adawlut should be permitted to draw half deputation allowance, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned "the grant of the proposed allowance on occasions when the Judge is absent from his district."

THERE is

February, was 399, being an increase of 20 as compared with the preceding week, 108 more than the total of the week ending 18th February 1868 and 77 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 80 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total, exclusive of still-born.	Total Births (registered) in the week, exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	10	2
Fort, Southern	9,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,250	1	...	...	3	9	...	...	13	...
Esplanade	7,982	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Market	75,402	1	2	3	9	18	...	...	33	9
Mandvee	41,152	...	0	1	6	11	1	...	24	12
Chuckla	41,442	1	5	1	6	22	...	...	35	6
Oomberkharee	63,020	1	10	1	6	14	1	...	33	13
Dongree	60,252	...	0	1	4	9	...	...	14	2
Dhobeetalao	71,705	2	1	1	4	9	...	...	17	9
Phunsuwaree	22,522	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	3
Bhoideiwaree	50,282	1	2	1	7	8	...	...	19	...
Kharetalao	23,454	5	...	...	9	8	1	...	23	9
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	5	10	...	...	24	3
Khetwaree	22,177	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	8	...
Girgaum	21,505	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	14	...
Chaupatee	6,184	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	8	...
Girgaumwaree	19,611	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	1	...	6	...	...	9	2
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	4
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	21	2	18	12	1	1	57	3
Parel	7,002	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	7	1
Scoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Sion	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	1	...	3	7	4	...	16	...
Bombay	816,562	17	72	21	104	172	11	2	399	80
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		63	25	7	245	131	4	1	476	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

RACE or CASTE.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Births (registered) of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	2	1	4	13	...	...	20	...
Brahmin	4	...	2	5	...	1	11	1
Lingeet	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	2
Hindoo of other Caste	13	41	15	57	74	5	206	40
Hindoo out-caste	1	2	1	9	7	1	20	4
Musulman	16	1	1	23	45	3	89	22
Parsee	3	1	...	4	10	1	20	7
Jew	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	1	1	2	3	8	...	15	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	4
Negro-African	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	72	21	104	172	11	399	80
Corresponding week, 1868	19	4	110	155	4	291	54	

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald presiding. The consideration of the schedule of the Town Duties Bill was proceeded with, and after a lengthened discussion all the items were passed, with the exception of the proposed levy of Rs. 5 per chest on opium which was omitted. The Honorable Mr. Bayley moved the insertion of the following additional item:—"Grainof all sorts, per candy, Rs. 5." Mr. Ellis remarked that this proposal rather took him by surprise, as he had understood Mr. Bayley to have given up all intention of bringing this motion forward. Mr. Bayley subsequently withdrew the proposition for the present. The Honorable Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy moved that the Bill be read a third time; but an amendment to this was moved by Mr. Bayley, who proposed to recommend the Bill for the insertion for new clauses. On a division the amendment was carried, the President, Colonel Marriott, the Honorable Mr. Brown, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Bayley voting for it. The Bill for providing funds in the presidency of Bombay for the expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement was read a third time, and passed. The Bill for taxing trades and professions within the city of Bombay was also read a third time, and passed. Leave was granted to extend the time for presenting the reports on the bills for the inspection of steam boilers and for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton.

Colonel Marriott also withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice some time ago:—"Provided that if at any time under the provisions of section 47 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the rate on houses, buildings, and lands shall be reduced below 7 per centum, these town dues shall cease and determine."

THE LATE BROACH EXHIBITION.

The Queen vs. Merwanjee Burjorjee.

The accused in the above case was tried before Mr. Umedram Runchordas, full-power Magistrate of Broach, for cheating, in having entered the Broach Exhibition premises without a ticket, under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment. [The finding of the Magistrate was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday, the 16th instant.]

Mr. C. G. Kemball, Session Judge of Surat, differed from the Magistrate, and referred the case for the orders of the High Court under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the following remarks upon it:—"It appears that, as the prisoner was leaving the Broach Exhibition room, his ticket was demanded, and, on his stating that he had lost it, he was arrested and taken before the Magistrate, who, upon receiving proof that no ticket such as the prisoner said he had bought was in the list as having been issued to him, convicted the prisoner of cheating under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. At the most the evidence shows that, whereas admission to the Exhibition could only be obtained with a ticket, the prisoner was found inside without one; and supposing that prisoner never purchased a ticket at all, it still appears to this Court that he, by his presence in the Exhibition, did not commit the offence of cheating or any other offence against the law. The High Court have held that travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket is not cheating [I. Bombay High Court Reports. 140], and this appears to me an analogous case. The term of imprisonment will very shortly expire, but, as the sentence was in my opinion illegal, no criminal offence having been proved, it becomes my duty to refer the proceedings for the orders of the High Court."

The case was accordingly heard on the 11th instant on the Appellate Side of the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden. Mr. Dhirajlal Muthooradas appeared in support of the conviction; the prisoner was unrepresented.

Mr. Dhirajlal said—The accused deceived the peon at the gate and an annoyance was caused to the Exhibition Committee by the man going in without a ticket, and this is sufficient to satisfy the provisions of the section under which he is convicted. There is no doubt that the accused has committed the offence, and if it is not cheating, it is criminal trespass.

Mr. Justice Tucker—If he had said that he had a ticket and obtained access, that would be cheating, but if he slipped into the building unobserved by the peon that would not be cheating.

Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, *amicus curiæ*—The facts as stated in Court could not constitute the offence even of criminal trespass, since the Calcutta High Court have held that, in order to convict of criminal trespass under section 441 of the Penal Code, it must be proved that the property was in the possession of the prosecutor, and that the entry was made with intent to commit an offence, or to intimidate, insult, or annoy any person in possession of the property (9 Weekly Reporter, Criminal Ruling, p. 1)

Mr. Justice Tucker—Yes, it cannot be a criminal trespass even, but the Exhibition Committee could have proceeded against the man for the recovery of the money, as there was a moral fraud. I am of opinion that the act which the accused is proved to have committed, namely, entry of the Exhibition building without a ticket, does not come within the definition of cheating, as given in section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, as it does not appear that the accused, by deceiving any person, intentionally induced the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not have done or omitted, if he had not been so deceived. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence, and the conviction and sentence of the Magistrate were reversed.

Mr. Justice Warden concurred.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18TH FEBRUARY.

(Before R. H. Sidowell, Esq.)

Theft.—Thuckoo Ramnack, a horse-keeper in the employ of Captain LaTouche, Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, was charged with stealing, on the 7th instant, a horse cover, two towels, and one leather bag, of the collective value of Rs. 12, the property of his master. Prisoner had been in complainant's service for about a month. On the 7th instant when the complainant returned home late at night he found the prisoner had left the place. He made enquiries as to the horse's gear and found the abovementioned articles missing. The matter was reported to the police and the prisoner was apprehended at Poona with the two towels in his possession. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

The following abstract of information regarding the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1868-69 is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The figures beside the name of the zillah (or collectorate) indicate the amount of the expected crop, in candies of 784 lbs. each, of clean cotton:—

Khandeish—Candies 20,644, lbs. 683.

Remark by Collector.—The season has been one of the most unfavourable known in Khandeish for many years. Not only will the probable out-turn of cotton be less by nearly one-half than that of last year, but the staple is, I fear, very inferior compared with that of last year's crop. This our best judges attribute simply and solely to the want of moisture, and not to any deterioration of the cotton itself.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—The estimate of expected crop herein stated will probably prove very nearly correct. In the figured return accompanying the remarks, the anticipated out-turn is put down at 20,644 candies, 683 lbs., and yield of last year being shown 40,212 candies, 641 lbs., and yield per acre for the present season is put down at 38 lbs. clean cotton, whereas last year it was 68 lbs. per acre.

Sholapore—Candies 3,270, lbs. 32.

Remark by Collector.—The general prospects of the season were not such as could have been wished, almost all the cotton crops having filled owing to the absence of the seasonable fall of rain.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—In contrasting the figured return from this collectorate with that of the preceding season, I find a decrease of produce anticipated to the extent of about thirty per cent.

Kulladghee—Candies 10,519, lbs. 530.

Remark by Collector.—The general prospects of the cotton season are middling.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—In this collectorate the return furnished shows that the area of land cultivated with cotton last season was 68 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. But the total of the expected out-turn is put down at 37 per cent. below that of the former; the respective figures are as follows:—

	Candies	lbs.
Total crop of 1867-68	14,113	279
Expected crop of 1868-69	10,519	535

Ahmednuggur—Candies 376, lbs. 374.

Remark by Collector.—There has been a large decrease in the extent of land cultivated with cotton this year, and the yield from that cultivated is small. This is owing chiefly to the absence of the late rains. All the Mamlutdars report that the plants came up well, but for want of rain did not thrive, and the yield has been middling.

With regard to the exotic cotton (Hingunghat) sown in the Sheagaum talooka, the Mamlutdar reports that for want of rain the seed was not sown in many places, and where sown did not germinate. In the village of Saumgaum 2 acres were sown with the seed and twice watered with water from a well; the crop on these 2 acres has been middling, and the yield will, it is estimated, be about 80 lbs. to the acre.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—The cotton cultivation of this collectorate is not extensive, but in contrasting the respective returns, the anticipated supply of the current season does not amount to half the quantity shown as realised last year.

Sattara—Candies, 7,529, lbs. 734.

Remark by Collector.—The falling-off in the expected crop is attributed to the deficient fall of rain in the months of October and November 1868.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—On contrasting the figures I find that the "falling-off" alluded to amounts to 29 per cent. of the realised return of last year. But I fear there must be some mistake in both returns as the yield of clean cotton in 1867-68 is given at 123 lbs. per acre, and that of the present season at 106 lbs. Even half of either of these amounts would be a good crop, and more than the average yield of native cotton in many of our best collectorates.

Belgaum—Candies, 2,246, lbs. 567.

Remark by Collector.—Owing to the want of sufficient rain this year the cotton crops generally are not so good as might be expected. In Belgaum and Sumpgaum talookas the crops appear good. In Beedee, where the climate is unfavourable to the growth, the cultivation was limited to 41 acres only. In Chickodee, Purusghur, and Gokak, the crops have considerably suffered for want of timely and sufficient rain, and in Uthnee, those on the banks of the Krishna, only appear healthy and promising. The cultivation of exotic cotton in all the talookas, with the exception of Belgaum and Beedee, extended to 3,097 acres. The crop came up well at first, but afterwards appeared stunted and dried in many places, from want of sufficient moisture.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—Here there is a decrease shown by figures of 1,241 acres of cotton cultivation, as contrasted with the area of the preceding year, but there is also a comparative increase of crop anticipating to the extent of 337 candies, 87 lbs. On estimating 203 lbs. per acre, from the figures given, I find that in the former season, it amounts to only 11 lbs. and on the present one only to 14 lbs. of clean cotton, both of which must be much below the mark.

Dharwar—Candies, 43,817, lbs. 50.

Remark by Collector.—Since my last report blight has in some cases appeared to a partial extent; and the want of westerly breezes has deprived the district of the usual fall of dew, and the crops in far too many portions of the district as stunted; and it is feared this circumstance will greatly affect the out-turn.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—The figured return here shows an increase of 30,000 acres over the cotton cultivation of the preceding season, and an expected increase of crop to the extent of 5,416 candies. I regret, however, to say that I have since then had unfavourable reports which I shall notice below.

Poona—Candies, 3,520, lbs. 673.

Remark by Collector.—The cotton crops which have been lately gathered are said to have been but moderately good. In some part in the Indapoor talooka, viz., to the north of the town of Indapoor and on the banks of the river Bheema, and some villages near the crops were fair, while in other parts they were more or less a failure.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner—In this collectorate the return furnished shows a decrease of cotton cultivation amounting to 9,330 acres below that of last year, and it is expected accordingly that the crop will be less by 1,960 candies, 277 lbs.; but the return of the two seasons also exhibit respectively a yield of 183 and 195 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, which, as stated with regard to Sattara, is, I fear, a mistake.

Surat—Candies, 10,175, lbs. 705.

Remark by Collector.—The season was on the whole favourable to the cotton crops, and it is expected that in some of the talookas of this collectorate the produce will be superior to that of the last year. In several talookas the crops were injured owing to scanty rain. The exotic seed has suffered from insufficiency of rain, but the result will be much better than that of the last experiment.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—In this collectorate the return shows a decrease of cultivation below the preceding season of 4,634 acres, and the consequent increase anticipated as regards the return amounts to 1,104 candies 81 lbs.; the expected yield per acre this season is put down at 86 lbs. of clean cotton, that of the preceding year was 91 lbs.

Broach—Candies, 7,033, lbs. 226.

Remark by Collector.—The cotton crops which have come under my observation whilst lately travelling about the districts are tolerably good, those in the Broach talooks more especially are good, and as far as that talooka is concerned I think an out-turn of 14 annas in the rupee will be obtained. Reports have reached me that the cotton crops in the sea-coast villages of the Jumbousur, Ahmode, and Wagra talookas, more especially in the latter, have suffered greatly for want of rain towards the end of the rainy season, and I am informed that not more than 7 or 8 annas in the rupee will be realised.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—In this collectorate also the figured return exhibits a decrease of the area of cotton cultivation as contrasted with the preceding season, amounting to 31,967 acres; and there is a consequent deficiency anticipated of the gross return as compared with last year of 11,591 candies, 258 lbs.

Ahmedabad.

Remark by Collector—The cultivation of cotton in this zillah, in the year under report, has been less by 46,345 acres than the last year. The chief cause of the decrease is attributed to the scarcity of rain in the early part of the season, and the subsequent heavy rain—which caused the crops to be destroyed through excessive moisture, and washed away to a considerable extent,—the crops on high lands that were saved from the heavy rain suffered much, and have become of weaker staple.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner—I have not been furnished with the usual figured returns from this collectorate, and I am therefore unable to contrast the expected results with those of the preceding season.

Khaira—Candies, 1,080, lbs. 464.

Remark by Collector.—I hear from the talooka officers that in consequence of the irregularity in the fall of rain during the last monsoon, and especially owing to the floods in August, followed by a complete cessation of rain after the 16th of that month, the yield of cotton will be below the average, and is roughly calculated to produce at the rate of somewhat below 12 annas in the rupee. The quality of the staple will also be inferior to that of last year.

Remark by Cotton Commissioner.—This collectorate furnishes only a limited supply of cotton; the figured return shows a decrease in cultivation of 2,674 acres, and it is anticipated at the supply will be 278 candies short of that of the preceding year.

Native States.

Mahee Kanta—Candies, 213, lbs. 40.

Remark by Collector.—The estimated increase in the number of acres of cotton cultivation in 1868-69 as compared with 1867-68 is to be accounted for by the Gorassur talooka returns having been incorporated in this return, and not in those of the Khaira Collector, in which, till now, this talooka has been included.

Rewa Kanta—Candies 838, lbs. 0.

Remark by Collector—Cotton is represented to be generally grown with rice, bajree, toor and other grain crops, and not separately. The cotton crops this year appear to be unfavourable.

Kolapore & S. M. Country—Candies, 5,388, lbs. 452.

Remark by Collector.—It appears that the cotton crop in this principality has generally much suffered from want of rain during the latter period of the season; no rain having fallen, as usual in October consequently the crop is considered to be a deficient one.

Akulkote—Candies, 140, lbs. 346.

Remark by Collector.—The prospect of the crop appears to be middling.

The object of publishing this return is to supply the trade, with as near an estimate as possible of the probable yield of the current season's crop.

The remarks of the Collectors regarding almost the whole of the districts will show how unfavourable the season has generally been.

In the preceding return, published in December last, I noticed the very encouraging reports then reaching me with respect to the cotton crop in the Dharwar districts. At that time, it gave promise of being an abundant one and of superior quality. But since then it has suffered severely from a cause, which is also purely climatic, viz., the unseasonable prevalence of a dry and scorching easterly wind. I have before now had occasion to notice and report upon partial failures of the cotton crop from this cause, but in this instance it appears to have been general, and to have prevailed over the whole district. Its sudden and injurious effect upon the strongest cotton plants is more than can be accounted for by mere want of moisture, or the dryness of the wind; it would appear as if it carried with it some other blighting influence. It is worthy of notice that the acclimatized American cotton is reported as suffering less, and resisting the influence of the blight better, than the indigenous cotton of the country, which shows how firmly and favourably the American plant has taken to the soil and climate of those districts.

The prospects of the out-turn from Goozerat are better than they where when the last report was published. More especially as regards the collectorates of Surat and Broach, each of which will, I believe, be found to yield nearly an average crop. I observe that the cotton crop along the line traversed by the railway was not equal to the general average elsewhere, and this may have caused unfavourable anticipations. In many parts of the interior I saw as fine fields of cotton as could possibly be desired; and it was singular that this was the case in some localities where the wheat and jowaree crops had failed almost to famine standard.

The general tenor of the "remarks by the Collectors" would lead to the conclusion that the crop this season will not be more than half an average one, but from what I have myself seen, and from carefully considering all the information obtained from other sources, I am inclined to take a more favourable view of the question, and to estimate the deficiency at not more than twenty-five per cent. as contrasted with the crop of last season, the out-turn of which amounted to about twelve hundred and fifty thousand bales for export.

G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay 16th February 1869.

Postscript.—Since forwarding the above to the press, a further report on Dharwar crop has just reached me. It dates up to the 13th instant.

A favourable change in the weather was reviving the plants. The estimate of loss of quantity in the American variety is given at twenty per cent. less crop than the plants promised a month ago. But the quality of the staple is also very materially affected, as the "blight" caught the plants just at the time that the fibre was maturing in the bolls this latter is looked upon as the worst evil of the two.

The native plant has suffered more severely; the estimated loss is here given at 50 per cent., but notwithstanding the above, owing to the increase in cultivation, the whole crop of these districts will be considerably in excess of that obtained from them last year.

G. F. Forbes.

ANCIENT SANSKRIT LITERATURE.

Major T. Waddington, Director of Public Instruction, addressed the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, on the 23rd January 1869, as follows:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No 2357, of the 10th December last, in the General department, calling for a report regarding the means to be adopted for the discovery and preservation of records of ancient Sanskrit literature, I have the honour to make the following proposals:—

"That copies of correspondence noted in the margin* be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, and all Political Agents and Residents under this Government, with a request that they will furnish this department with lists of all collections of Sanskrit MSS. belonging to their respective Provinces and States. These lists to be drawn up in the form sanctioned by the Government of India, with the addition of a column for age of manuscripts as per form appended, and which has met with the approval of Drs. Bühler and Kielhorn.

"That with a view to enlist the interest of native scholars, a notification be issued in the *Government Gazette*, inviting lists of desiderata, and requesting information as to the localities in which particular MSS. probably be found. A notification should also be issued, as mentioned in paragraph 4 below, to include the list [illegible] now, to which the attention of the public should be drawn.

"That for the purposes of searching for and cataloguing private MSS. the Presidency be divided into two Divisions; the Northern, consisting of Kattywar, Kaira, Rewa Kanta, the Punch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Sind, Tanna, Khandeish, and the sub-Collectorate of Nassick, to be placed under the care of Dr. Bühler, the Professor of Sanskrit Literature, Elphinstone College; and the Southern, consting of the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur (excepting Nassick), Poona, Sattara, Belgaum, Kulladghee, Dharwar, Canara, and Ratnagherry, as well as Kolhapoor, and the Jagheer States in the Southern Mahratha Country, to be place under Dr. Kielhorn of the Deccan College.

"That these gentlemen should jointly prepare a list detailing the description of books and manuscripts chiefly to be looked for, and that copies of this list should be sent to native educational officers and others likely to interest themselves in the search.

"That these gentlemen should jointly superintend the printing of lists of Sanskrit MSS. referred to in the 2nd paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4350, of 3rd November, and that they should also transmit quarterly, through this department, lists of the MSS. found by them. The first list to be sent in on the 1st April next.

"That half of the amounts of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase, and Rs. 1,200 for transcription, be placed at the disposal of each of these gentlemen, to be expended at his discretion, and under the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

"That for the current year three-fourths of the sum sanctioned for the expense of tours be appropriated to the Southern Division. Dr. Bühler being now Acting Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, but little outlay will be required for his tour expenses.

"That Messrs. Bühler and Kielhörn should also furnish, through the Director of Public Instruction, a general joint report of their proceedings at the close of each official year, and that they should be severally responsible for carrying out the orders of Government in their respective Divisions.

"That all MSS., whether original or copies, obtained by them, should be forwarded with their quarterly lists for submission to Government, and ultimate preservation in the Secretariat."

In reference to the above, Government has passed the following Resolution:—

"The suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction are approved. The division of the grants referred to in paragraph 6 is approved as a temporary arrangement. But the Director of Public Instruction may alter the distribution if he finds occasion to do so. Drs. Bühler and Kielhörn will furnish the Director with detailed statements showing how the amount is expended. With regard to paragraph 9, it is to be noted that the Secretariat is not a proper place for the deposit of Sanskrit MSS."

* The papers on the subject published lately in the *Gazette of India* are here refrred to.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

21st *January* 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Muncharam Kulliandass *vs.* Ratilal Lalshunker.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

This was an application from an order made by Mr. C. G. Kemball, Judge of the District of Surat, on the 31st July 1868. The facts of the case appear sufficiently from the following order of the Judge:—

"It appears that the appellant in this case applied under section 246 of the Civil Procedure Code to the Court to remove an attachment placed on certain property of his at the instance of the judgment creditors of some other person. The Court allowed the objection with costs on the 8th July 1867. On the 8th July 1868 appellant applied to the Court to execute the decree or order in respect of the costs, but the Court held that by section 27 of the law of limitations, the application should have been made within one year, and that as the 8th July 1868 was not within the prescribed limitation, he rejected the application. Against that decision, plaintiff, applicant, now appeals and asks this Court to call the papers in the case, but I have no doubt that the decision of the lower Court was perfectly correct. The order passed on his petition of objection to the attachment was clearly of the nature of summary decision, and the order respecting costs was part and parcel of the order allowing the appellant's objection. So that the case comes within the provisions of section 22 of the Limitation Act, and the application to enforce must, therefore, be brought within one year. The day, 8th July 1868, on which the application was made, being without the limitation of one year, the decision was no longer capable of being enforced. I, therefore, refuse this application."

The case was heard this day before the Court, Mr. Dhirajlall Mathuradas appearing for the applicant.

Mr. Dhirajlal argued—This is not a decree in a summary suit, but our application was under Section 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and therefore Section 20 and not 22 of the Limitation Act applies. (Vide 9 Calcutta W. R. C. R. 458).

Mr. Justice Newton—That case relates to Section 11 of Act 23 of 1861, which does not give you a suit, and therefore the enquiry may not be a summary one; but here your application was under section 246 of the Code, and you have a regular suit, so the enquiry is necessarily summary. The word "order" in section 20 of the Limitation Act is too general, and is not limited to cases in matters of execution between the same parties. It has been ruled by the Calcutta High Court that the day on which an application is made should be excluded in counting the three years under section 20 of the Limitation Act.

The High Court considered that the word "proceeding" in section 22 of Act 14 of 1859 must be read as excluding the day on which the application referred to was made. In the present case, therefore, the application made on the 8th July 1868 is within the prescribed time.

The order of the Judge was reversed, and it was directed that the application be received and re-heard. Costs of this application to the borne by the respondent. Service if it is.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

On Wednesday afternoon a cross-action came on for hearing before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court. Purmanundas Jeevundas was charged under section 279 of the Penal Code with "driving his carriage along the public road in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to others;" and this defendant brought a charge against Mr. Souter the Commissioner of Police "for assault, and also using threatening and abusive words with intent to provoke a breach of peace in the public street—in contravention of the Police Act section 37 of Act 13 of 1856 and section 19 of Act 48 of 1860."

Mr. Green, (instructed by Mr. Hearn, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) appeared on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, and Purmanundas was represented by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

On the first charge being called,

Mr. Green said the defendant was charged under section 279 of the Penal Code, and the alleged act was an offence also under the Police Act, and the defendant was charged on a distinct charge with obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duty. The summons did not mention the latter charge, but he apprehended that as it arose out of the same case it could be inquired into on the present occasion. The case involved a matter which was of very serious importance to the public. There was now a system in Bombay among young and wealthy men of trotting along the public thoroughfares, not only to the fear of many persons but to the danger of life and limb, and he believed that within the last six months there had been four deaths caused by this conduct. It was very clear that unless some stringent measure was adopted to put a stop to this practice, the exertions of the police must prove quite futile. He was instructed that the accused was in such a position of life that a fine would be perfectly futile, and he was instructed to ask, in case His Worship thought the offence was proved that he should visit it with some more severe punishment than a fine. No doubt His Worship was aware that under similar circumstances, when Lord Henry Paulet struck a policeman who had stopped his horse, he was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

Mr. McCulloch here remarked that his learned friend was going beyond the summons, for the defendant was charged only under the Police Act.

The Magistrate said that the Penal Code made furious driving an offence, and whatever was the offence charged he did not think the defendant could be taken by surprise by the argument of Mr. Green. But though they did not carry on business with the precise regularity that characterized some courts, he must say he thought that if Mr. Green had wished to charge the defendant with obstructing a police officer in the discharge of his duty he should have mentioned that in the summons.

Mr. Green then stated the circumstances for the prosecution, and proceeded to call witnesses.

Frank H. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was the first witness, and he, on examination by Mr. Green, deposed—On Saturday the 13th I was driving in Kalbadavie Road into the Fort. I was in a dog-cart. It was at about a quarter to two o'clock. I was driving a large Australian horse, a fast trotter. I was on a committee which met at two o'clock in the Fort, and was anxious to get along as quick as I could. I was driving at about eight miles an hour. I was 300 yards before coming to the Money School. There is no footpath, and the road is always crowded with foot passengers—it is one of the principal streets in Bombay. I heard a carriage coming behind me at what I thought must be a very fast pace. The defendant was driving himself, and passed me [illegible] going, I should say, some [illegible] very rapidly—he was more than I was. He was [illegible] several miles an hour faster road, it would [illegible] child or anyone had been in the pulled up. [illegible] have been impossible for him to have was alongside of me. He must have driven over them. When he to his [illegible] side of me I called out loud in Hindostance of the [illegible] to stop. He did not take the slightest notice objection, and I called out repeatedly, and at last was obliged to get my horse into a fast gallop in order to get to him. I kept calling out to him all the time but he was in front of me, and I could not overtake him; but when I got to the broader road beyond the Money School, I again whipped my horse and got it into a hard gallop, and in that manner overtook him. He had never slackened his pace until I got in front of him, beyond the Money School, some 400 or 500 yards from the place at which I first called to him. There was a sepoy on duty at the large gas-lamp and I called out loudly to him. At most simultaneously with my getting in front, the sepoy ran forward and we both stopped the horse. I ordered the sepoy to lay hold of the horse and take defendant to Mr. Mills, Superintendent of the D. Division, and ordered him to take out a summons against the defendant for furious driving. On my giving the order the sepoy put up his hand to take hold of the horse, and the defendant then threatened him and dared the sepoy to touch his horse. I do not remember whether the defendant had his whip in his hand, but he made threats in a loud voice. The sepoy then hesitated and put his hand down, and I thought it necessary for me to do what the sepoy was afraid to do. I was indignant with the sepoy at being frightened to obey my orders. I was angry, and rebuked him on which he took hold of the horse; but not being satisfied that the defendant still might not make his escape, I accompanied prisoner and his carriage to the Superintendent. He was not imprisoned; my orders were that his name and address should be got, and a summons taken out against him. It was competent for me to order that the defendant should be put in the lock-up but I did not think it desirable for me to be unnecessarily harsh.

Mr. Green—Have there been very recently severa cases of death caused by furious driving?

Mr. McCulloch—That is not relevant to this enquiry

The Magistrate—Well, I think I can take notice that there has been a good deal of hard driving in Bombay for some time. That is within my personal knowledge.

Mr. Souter—If I may go on, there have been several deaths.

Mr. McCulloch—No, Mr. Souter, pray don't answer.

Mr. Souter (cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch)—The Kalbadavie Road is thronged at all hours, and there was on this occasion a great number of passengers, so that I did not gallop my horse till I got to the broad road. Had I been able to do so before then, I would have overtaken the defendant sooner. I was in plain clothes. Defendant's horse was going at a pace peculiar to native horses—neither a trot nor a canter—a kind of double shuffle,—a sort of exaggerated trot. (A laugh.) (Q.) The common native pace? (A.) Well, common amongst fast drivers. There fortunately were no other carriages on that part of the road at the time. The defendant's vehicle was covered with a hood, and I struck it with my whip. I did so in order to attract attention, for I was not sure but that the gentleman must be deaf not having stopped. I don't recollect whether I struck it once or twice, but I struck it at any rate.—(Q.) You say you called out in Hindostance; do you recollect what you said? (A.) I called loudly and repeatedly.—(Q.) And did you call "Suar"? (A.) Yes; very likely when I could not get the man to stop.—(Q.) You got vexed? You got angry? (No answer.)

Mr. McCulloch—You would not have used language of that sort violating the 19th section of the Police Act unless you had been very angry, I am sure. Well, the striking on the hood and the use of your whip frightened the horse into a gallop at any rate. At all events the horse went off into a gallop immediately after the application of your whip.

Mr. Souter—It may have frightened the horse, but certainly not the man inside.

Mr. McCulloch—The man had kept a good command, and eventually pulled up his horse?

Mr. Souter—I beg to say he did no such thing; he was obliged to stop.

Mr. McCulloch—But don't you think it was an extraordinary thing to strike the carriage? Suppose the man had got frightened and dropped his reins and fallen.

Mr. Souter—As I said before I did so to direct attention. I don't see how the whip could have struck the defendant as he was in front of me the most of the time. I beg it to be understood that I could not use the whip, because he flashed past me. It was only when I got to the broad road that I was able to strike the hood, for during the rest of the time he was too far ahead of me. I don't know what exertions he made to pull up his horse after I first called to him, but had he intended to pull up, I apprehend he would have done so at once. I did not take notice whether his whip was in the socket or not. When I say that he was threatening the sepoy, I mean that he was speaking in a loud menacing tone, and telling the sepoy to take his hands off the horse.

Mr. McCulloch—Well, I suppose if you had a very spirited horse you wouldn't like a man to be grabbing at his head. You would be inclined to say "hands off," I should think.

Mr. Souter—That may have been the intention. As far as I remember I told the sepoy to take defendant off at once. He may have answered to his name. If a person is well known, I should think it quite sufficient to take his name and address; but if a man was not known, I should think it right for the police to go to his house and see that he had given the right address. I consider that I have full authority under the Police Act for arrestment in such cases.

Mr. McCulloch—I think you will find you are mistaken.

Mr. Souter—I should wish it to be referred to the Government solicitor, but I am quite sure that I am right. At all events the defendant appeared unwilling to do anything. He was extremely impudent and very indignant at being stopped on the road; and for that reason I considered it necessary to go and have his name taken, because I was not sure but that he might break loose.

Mr. McCulloch—Did you tell him who you were?

Mr. Souter—No, I did not; but any private person has a right, I submit, to stop furious driving, and to make over the driver to the nearest police officer.

The Magistrate—Quite so, and a very great public service it is.

Mr. Souter—On the same day I got a letter from Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, the solicitors for the defendant in this matter I was at the races at the time. I was excited about them; and I must confess I was rather indignant and tore up the letter.

Mr. McCulloch—And told the bearer to tell Mr. Prentis, with your compliments, that you had done so.

Mr. Souter—I have apologized to Mr. Prentis. I had forgot at the time that in tearing up a document coming from the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, I was offending them and not their client, and I am quite ready and willing to apologize to them.

The Magistrate—Oh, there's no great blame in tearing up a solicitor's letter. I have torn up many in my time. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCulloch—You were very indignant at the client, but did not intend to do anything

REALITIES OF IRISH LIFE.

A REVIEW of Trench's "Realities of Irish Life" in the *Edinburgh Review* gives a number of most interesting passages from the book. The anecdotes related are as sensational as fiction, while possessing the merit of truth. We extract the following:—

When Mr. Trench entered upon the management of Lord Bath's estate in 1851, and found it overwhelmed with pauperism, arrears of rent, and crime, his first step was to offer free emigration at the expense of the landlord to any tenant, with his family, who would surrender his land, giving him at the same time all his stock, crops, &c., and relinquishing all claims for arrears. Liberal as this offer was, it provoked the bitter hostility of the most reckless and daring of his tenantry, because they saw that the time was come when they must either settle their accounts or leave the estate. Amongst the most formidable of these refractory tenants was one Joe M'Key. He held a considerable farm in a wild district of Armagh. He had paid no rent for five years. He vowed he would pay none, and he defied any man in Ireland to take him prisoner. All the terrors of the law had threatened him in vain; and as long as this man held out, it was impossible to deal with minor defaulters. Mr. Trench resolved to go himself, alone and unprotected, to the lair of this outlaw and see what he could make of him. With some difficulty he induced Joe M'Key to admit him into the desolate walls of his farm-house, where two or three ruffians as wild as himself were distilling poteen; and, after a parley, the following scene ensued:—

'M'Key held the door open for me to follow. I did so; and as I entered he gave the door a peculiar slam after him, which made me look at it attentively, and I saw that the handle which turned the lock was gone, and that when the door was shut, no one could open the lock without some square instrument to turn it. Another glance thrown around the room showed me that there was nothing in it but two chairs and a small table, a bed, and beside the bed, a bill-hook—a most formidable-looking weapon—leaning against that wall. I took care to place myself between him and the bill-hook, and we both sat down at the table.

'"That is your defender," I remarked, pointing to the bill-book. "It is," he briefly replied.

'He then opened a drawer and took from it a petition or statement which he had drawn up himself, intending to send it to Lady Bath. This he read with great emphasis and unction. It was not badly drawn up; but it could only state his poverty, and the hardship of being required to leave his place because he was unable to pay for it.

'"I fear," said I, "that this will hardly induce Lady Bath to leave you your land, unless you pay your rent—you will never pay it by making illicit whisky. I have come to ask you seriously what you are going to do, for you *must* know that things cannot go on with me as they did before."

'He rose up hastily, and stood opposite to me at the table:—"I never saw you before, sir, and I don't know what brings *you* of all men here now, but I tell you plainly, I never will surrender; I never will give up my little place. I have planted every stick—I have raised every stone," he continued again, "and I never will be taken, or give up my place but with my life."

'He became so excited, and glanced so often at the window and so often at the bill-hook, that I rose quickly too. His nerves seemed wrought into a most extraordinary state of tension, and he seemed gathering himself as if to spring at the bill-hook. I drew my pistols from my pocket, cocked them, and held one in either hand, my eye still fixed upon his. We stood opposite to each other, the small table only between us. I knew that if once a personal struggle should commence with such a frame as that, I had not a chance of my life, and feeling now convinced that he had got me into that room to kill me, I was determined if he stirred to shoot him. But a far different suspicion was in his mind, yet urging him on equally to violence. He thought I had collected the bailiffs or police outside that I had deceived him—that I had got into his house to arrest him myself; and he was determined either to take my life or lose his own, first. And there we stood, like two tigers, watching who would spring first. His eye met mine, but it did not quail in the least; and after watching one another for nearly half a minute—during which time almost a quiver of his eye would have made me shoot him, so great was the tension of my own nerves—I slowly and gradually raised the pistol—without losing for a moment the hold of my eye upon his—till it fairly covered his head. He watched me till he must have seen straight into the barrels of my pistol; whilst quietly drawing up, and folding his arms very slowly, as if to assume a careless attitude, and to conceal the movement which I intended, he seemed to divine my purpose, and, as quick as lightning, with a conviction and suddenness which only moments such as these can bring—that I had mistaken him, that he was acting on the defensive rather than the offensive, and, with an impulse which to this hour I am wholly unable to account for, I hurled the pistol on the table within his reach, and said in relief and as a concerted feelings,

"You scoundrel, you know you dare not hurt me!"

He looked at me steadily, and then sitting down gradually and quietly on the chair, without trusting himself to look at the pistols which lay loaded and cocked on the table before him, he put his hands to his head, leaned his arms on the table, and said in a low voice—

"What do you want me to do, sir?" To give up possession of your house and place at once, and come with me now into Carrickmacross." "I will, sir," he replied.

'He rose, put his iron finger into the place where the handle of the door should have been and turned the bolt, and walking up to the other man in the kitchen he said, "Begone out of that! I give up the place." They stared at him as if were perfectly astounded: "Begone I say," he repeated, and he pushed them out of the room.

'The young woman then came up to him—"What is this, Joe?" she asked. "You must go," said he kindly. "Don't talk—leave the house."

'She went at once. He put out the fire by kicking it about the floor, took "sod and twig" from the garden, and handed me legal possession of the house and grounds!

'"And now," I continued, "come with me into Carrickmacross."

'He hesitated: "Sir, I will *follow* you in, but don't ask me to go with you."

'"Why not?" I asked. "Because I always swore no man should ever take me alive, and if I was seen to go in with you the people would say you had taken me prisoner." "I understand you," said I; "can I trust you then to follow me?" He seemed almost hurt at the question. "I would not fail in my word for a thousand pounds!" "I have not a doubt of it," replied I; and I mounted my horse and galloped into Carrickmacross.

'I told my head clerk and confidential man all that had happened. He could not believe his senses and thought I had lost mine. "Well," I said, "M'Key will be here within an hour, or I have been dreaming all the morning." "He will never come," was his reply.

'As the hour approached, I confess I became very nervous and anxious; and at length about the time I had stated, the clerk came into my inner room looking somewhat pale, and said, "M'Key wants to see you in the office, sir."

'There he was, quiet but firm as ever. I told him to return to his home for the present, and that I would see him handsomely provided for in America. He left and said no more.'

But the struggle cost the man his life. He never reached America. Within a month of this strange scene he expired, apparently brokenhearted to have encountered a will and a courage stronger than his own.

The determination shown by Mr. Trench to rid the estate of tenants of this description proved to the Ribbon Confederacy that he was a formidable antagonist, and a conspiracy was organised to 'put him out of the way.' Several agents on neighbouring estates had recently been murdered; Mr. Maulererer, Mr. Chambre, Mr. Bateson, and Mr. Coulter, were all shot down by the band; and for more than a year these assassins tracked Mr. Trench himself, by night and by day, at church and at market, on the road and in his own house. He owed his life entirely to his own courage and vigilance. He was invariably completely armed, and almost always accompanied by his sons armed like himself. In the dusk he allowed no man to approach him; and, in short, he successfully *defied* them. These measures were proceeded by a mock trial held by the Ribbonmen in a barn at which Trench was solemnly and deliberately sentenced to die. The details of what took place on that occasion were afterwards made known to himself by one of the informers; and he subsequently used this information to confront and confound the treacherous villains who had met on that night to doom him to destruction. The scene as described by the informer is a perfect picture of an Irish league of assassins, and of the passions and delusions which animate the more lawless spirits amongst the Irish people, whether under the name of Whiteboys, Ribbonmen, or Fenians. Mr. Trench has told us the truth:—

'The description afterwards given to me of this Ribbon trial, by Thornton himself, who was present at the whole scene, was strange and curious. Notice had been sent round a short time before to some of the most active and trusted Ribbonmen that "Trench was to be tried" on a certain night. The parties met accordingly at one of the chief Ribbonmen's houses situated centrally on the estate. They did not confine themselves to the orthodox number of twelve, as I believe there were fifteen or sixteen present. They were presided over by the owner of the farm, a man well known to me and holding a considerable quantity of land. The house where the trial took place was a large barn, in which was placed a long table, forms were arranged for seats, and plenty of whisky was supplied by a barefooted girl in attendance. The president or judge sat on a chair at the head of the table. The party drank for some time in silence, or speaking to one another only in whispers; and when all were well steeped in liquor, the president—with a curious silent leap over the whole of the accusation and prosecution, and even the name of the accused, all of which the jurors were supposed perfectly to understand—broke the silence for the first time and said aloud:—

'"Well, boys, can anyone say anything in his defence?" There was a short silence, when one of the conspirators said:—"He gave me an iron gate." "May your cattle break their necks in it!" replied the president. "He gave me slates and timber to roof my house," said another. "May the roof soon rot and fall!" replied the president. "He drained my land," said another. "May the crop sour in the heart of it!" replied the president. "He gave a neighbour of mine wine for a sick child," observed another. "The child died!" said the president. All were again silent. "Guilty," said the president. "Boys, he *must die;* and now let us draw lots for the one that will do it."

'There was some hesitation when this terrible process was proposed; at last one of the men said—"There is no occasion to draw lots; the men to do the job are here, and are both ready and willing."

'And so it proved. The two assassins had been introduced, and were present at the whole scene; and then there were sworn to follow me and hunt me from day to day, from night to night, and from place to place, to watch my movements, to make themselves acquainted with my person, and never to leave my track, night or day, until they should leave me a bloody corpse.

'By degrees as the liquor told upon the party the conversation grew fast and furious, and various subjects were introduced and commented on in their own wild way.

'"They say," observed one of the leaders, "that if the boys had held out well when they rose in 1641 they could have had the country to themselves, and driven every Saxon out of it. I hear there was great sport up at the Castle at Carrickmacross that time, and that they put a rope round the agent's neck and were going to hang him at his own door."

'"Bad luck to them for spalpeens that they didn't hang him," said another. "If we had the country all to ourselves now, I know how it would be!"

'"Some says it's the land laws that's mighty bad," observed another; "that it's them that's crushing us down, and that they are going to bring in a bill—as they call it—to alter them."

'"A curse upon the land laws," cried the president, "and all concerned in them. It's the *land itself* we want, and not all this bother about the laws. The laws is not so bad in the main, barrin' they make us pay rent at all. What good would altering the laws do us? sure we have tenant-right, and fair play enough, for that matter, for Trench never puts any one off the land that's able to pay his rent, and stand his ground on it. *But why would we pay rent at all?* That's the question, say I. Isn't the land our own, and wasn't it our ancestors' before us, until these bloody English came and took it all away from us! My curse upon them for it—but we will tear it back out of their heart's blood yet."

'"In troth then ye'll have tough work of it before ye do," rejoined another. "Them Saxons is a terrible strong lot to deal with. They beat down auld Ireland before, and I doubt but they'll hold on the land still, and beat her down again, rise when ye may."

'"None of your croakin," cried the president. "Sure it's not more than three hundred years since they took it all from us, and many a country has risen and held its own again after a longer slavery than that. I say, the land we must have, and cursed be the hand and withered the arm that will not strike a blow to gain it!"

'"Some says it's the Church that's crushing us," suggested one of the party who had not spoken before.

'"Damn the Church, and your along with it," cried the president in a passion. "What harm does the Church do you or anyone else? The gentlemen that owns it are quiet dacent men, and often good to the poor. *It's the land*, I say again, *it's the land*, we want. The Saxon robbers took it from our forefathers, and I say again we'll wrench it out of their heart's blood; and what better beginning could we have than to blow Trench to shivers off the walk?"

'"True for ye," said another, "so far as that goes, but ye are wrong about the Church for all that. Sure isn't it what they call the dominan' Church, and what right has it to dominate over our own clargy, who are as good as them any day? Up wid our clargy, and down with the dominan' Church! say I. Besides," continued he more softly, "may be if we had once a hold of the church lands, the landlords' land would be easier come at after."

'"Well, now, I often thought of that," replied the president, "that may be true too," said the president, "down with the landlords, down with the agents, down with every thing, say I, that stands in the way of our own green land coming back to us again."

'What wonderful grand fun we'll have fighting among ourselves when it does come," said another, "Sure wouldn't it be far better any day to be fightin' among friends, than have to fightin' at all, and all leaves to our enemies. By the powers," cried he, and he gave the table a salient stroke with his shillelagh that made the punch-glasses leap, "but I would rather go out as our ancestors did before us, with the skeine in our hands, and the skins of wild beasts upon our backs, and fight away till the best man had it, than be the slaves we are now, paying rint in the office, and acknowledging them Saxons as our landlords."'

Mr. Trench relates several most romantic incidents in connexion with this atrocious conspiracy. On one occassion a girl came to tell him that her lover had joined the band, taken the oath, and would have 'to do the next job,' unless his own victim saved him. A warrant was already out against the boy, but Mr. Trench suspended the execution of it for three days, and shipped off his intended murderer to America with £10 in his pocket and a high-spirited bride by his side.

Failing the master, the assassins resolved to make away with the bailiff, one Pat M'Ardle. Pat had a warning and told his wife of the plot. The lady, nothing daunted, exclaimed—

'"Then I'll tell ye what he will do, Mr. M'Ardle; get out the gig this minute, and come home like a man, and I'll sit beside ye all the way. We afraid of them chaps! never let such a thing be said in the country. Out with the gig, man, this minute, and get your pistols ready and see if they dar' attack us."

They took the precaution, however, of securing the services of four policemen to beat the bushes for Ribbonmen on the road side.

'Mrs. M'Ardle made no objection to this sensible arrangement (though I believe in her heart she considered it a little *infra dig.*), provided Paddy would sit in the gig beside her—just to show they were not afraid. And in this position she and Paddy drove quietly on, greatly to Mrs. M'Ardle's delight—forming a perfect cock-shot to the Ribbonmen if they chose to fire.'

The expedition was completely successful, and ended in the capture of the miscreants.

'The whole party had now proceeded about three miles from Carrickmacross. Darkness had nearly closed in; and though they had entered the rocky defile—before described as having the name of the "Khyber Pass"—no sign of the Ribbonmen could be found. Here, being undoubtedly the spot of most danger, the police drew in more closely to their companions. Suddenly one of the men exclaimed—"I think I see something on the rock above, but I can't tell whether it is a bush or a man." "Jump over the fence, you and another," said the leader of the party, "and see what it can be." The object they saw was on a high rock at some distance from them, but completely commanding a view of the road towards Carrickmacross. The men leapt to the crest of the fence at a bound. It was a high grassy bank with some small whitethorn bushes on the top. And just as they were going to leap down on the other side they perceived two men crouching close under them, not a yard from the spot where they stood. "We have them! here they are!" shouted the policemen; and in a moment they were upon them, each gripping his man. Paddy sprang from the gig, and the waylayers were secured almost without a struggle. So sudden and unexpected had been the whole thing that they were taken completely by surprise. Some little delay occurred in handcuffing and securing the prisoners; when at length Mrs. M'Ardle, in a state of high excitement, cried out from the gig, "Ah then what are ye all about! shure it isn't going make prisoners of them ye are? I wonder ye would demane yourselves to do the like. Shoot them, the blood-thirsty villains—weren't they going to shoot us just now? and shure shooting is better for them than hanging any day. Shoot them this minute—why don't ye?"'

Of the two men taken, Hodgens and Thornton, the latter, who was of course the greater scoundrel of the two, peached, and his comrade was arraigned and convicted on his evidence of a conspiracy to murder Peter M'Ardle, the bailiff on the Bath Estate. After the trial, and before Thornton the informer had 'disappeared' from Ireland, Mr. Trench had an interview with him alone in the prison, and it was on this occasion that Thornton related with the utmost composure all the details of the conspiracy to the man whom he had been employed to murder.

'At length I took out my pencil and paper—"Now tell me the names and residences and particular acts of those who were foremost in hiring you and plotting to have me and Paddy M'Ardle murdered."

'He paused for a moment at what I proposed; then suddenly resuming his cheerful tone he said, "Bedad, why shouldn't I? Sure they never cared for me, and why should I care for them? I'm going away now, and I may as well make a clean breast of it, *just to show you I never had any ill will in life to you at all.* And sure it's not every gentleman would come and cheer up a poor fellow like me here, condemned as I am to banishment, and all the world against me; so what does your honour want to know, and I will tell you all the real truth."

'I saw he was in a communicative mood, so I asked him for the names and residences, and particular acts and parts which each of the leading Ribbon tenants had taken in the conspiracy.

'He gave me the names of about twenty men who had been actively engaged in plotting against the lives of myself and Paddy M'Ardle. He told me their sayings and their jokes, their threats and their denunciations, and unfolded to me a history of all that went on behind the scenes which was absolutely appalling to listen to. I dare not tell here all that he then described. But he gave me the occurrences and the dates, the spots where the occurrences had taken place, and the residences of the parties involved; so that I soon had a minute history of the most diabolical proceedings that I believe any man in my position ever yet possessed. His history was so circumstantial, and his facts so dovetailed into each other, and, above all his memory was so clear and accurate when I cross-examined him on particular points, that I could not doubt the general truthfulness of what he told me.'

Hodgens, the convicted man, was more deeply implicated in the Ribbon plot than his faithless associate, and he was offered his life, by permision of the Lord Lieutenant, if he would consent to make a clean breast of it. The love of life was strong. He was a young, bold, energetic fellow, and when the offer was made to him by Mr. Trench's clerk, he seemed disposed to accept it; but he said he must '*see his clargy first.*'

'The clerk unwillingly retired; he saw further pressing was useless, and he came and told me all that had passed.

'"You could do no more," I said. "We must await the result of his interview with the priest. I trust he will induce him to tell us all he knows."

'The clerk shook his head doubtingly, but made no reply.

'At ten o'clock next morning, my clerk obtained access to the condemned cell of the criminal. The first glance at the prisoner showed that a great change had taken place since the interview of the preceding day. All traces of doubt, uncertainty, and agitation had completely vanished, and Hodgens stood before him calm and self-composed, with a quiet placidity of manner and countenance, as if all anxiety about his fate was gone. He could scarcely recognise, in the placid features of the man now before him, the shattered and agitated frame he had left the evening before, and he saw at a glance that Hodgens had made up his mind, and was at peace within himself.

'"Well," said the clerk, disguising his fears as well as he could, "may I send for Mr. Trench, and will you tell him all you know about what we were talking of yesterday?"

'"I will tell *nothing*," returned Hodgens calmly, and with a composed and resigned countenance. "I will tell nothing, neither to Mr. Trench, nor to anyone else. I have seen my priest, and I'm now prepared to die, and may be I would never be as well prepared again. So I am content to die, and there is no use in asking me any more. I will tell *nothing*, except to them that has a right to know it, and who should that be but the priest. So now let me alone, for you'll never get another word out of me; *I am content to die for my country!*"

'He calmly sat down, and remained in perfect silence, until the clerk, who addressed him several times without effect, was compelled to leave the cell.'

'What passed between the prisoner and the priest I know not, but Hodgens adhered to his determination, and his secret died with him.'

A horrible story! more shocking perhaps to our sense of morality than any other page in this book. Here is a young peasant, bold, brave, not naturally wicked or depraved, but who hires himself for a paltry sum to murder a bailiff and his wife from behind a hedge. He is caught in the act and condemned to die for his crime. His life is offered him on condition of his disclosing the history of this diabolical conspiracy. He relents, he all but speaks his mind. But in the night the shadow of a priest, claiming a supernatural power to open or to close the human conscience, to bind or to loose from all offences, passes over him. The guilty secrets of his heart are sealed for ever by the authority of the Church. His life might have been spared. The priest who orders him *not* to speak does in fact consummate the sacrifice. He dies in silence, and this is called in Ireland 'dying for a man's country.'

Some of the cases to which Mr. Trench applied for information could not be obtained from the police were much less tragical. He sends one by one the tenant who had plotted against him to the big barn, and gently reminds him of what past on that occasion.

"Don't you remember," continued I, "that night in the big barn, when you and Pat O—— and Bryan B—— and Hugh M——, and all the other true boys of the right sort, met to have me tried, and you condemned me to be shot and put out of the way?" "Guilty, boys, says you—" he must die" and Hodgens and Thornton were there that same night; and you remember after I was consoled, and all comfortably settled about me, you took the boys, as you sat at the head of the table as president, with the black cap like one of the judges upon your head, 'Boys,' says you, 'don't shoot him until after next Thursday anyhow; he promised me two iron gates on that day, and I may as well get them out of him before he dies.' And then the boys all began to laugh, and told you to be quick about it, as not a day would they give me after that; and don't you remember the sport you had when the girl brought in fresh whisky and hot water, and all the funny stories the rest of them told about shooting all tyrant and lords and agents; and——"

'Suddenly as I was rapidly proceeding with my tale, my eye still fixed upon him, I saw his countenance assume a glazed look; he tottered for a moment, endeavouring to balance himself as he stood, but losing all consciousness, his muscles relaxed, his whole frame quivered, and falling back against the wall, he dropped in a fainting fit upon the floor!"

By such means as this it was not difficult for Mr. Trench to establish a complete ascendancy over the conspirators. He allowed them quietly to sell their property. Their farms were relet to other tenants. And so the barony of Farney was cleared of assassins.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 15/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" demand		1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 5/8d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 11 1/2d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—

Paid up Capital £357,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,

Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50 2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¼d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	"
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	0 per cent.
6 do.	0 "
3 do.	0 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a serviceable second-hand English Brougham.

Also, a Bay Arab Horse, very quiet, goes both in single and double Harness.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co.

HYDROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
SYKES' best gilt scales, steam, with dithe rule and thermometer, in mahogany case, with book of tables for glass jar complete	45 0	50 0
SWADDLE'S graduated Ts to deg., in mahogany case	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Lean, from 7 to 18 lbs. each,	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb.	1 2	1 4
Pale or Smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MATT, BOREE BUNDER.—

Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes, and Deed Boxes.

Lowmoor Iron Plates.

Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.

Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.

Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Piping.

Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.

Plate and Bar Iron.

Steel and Files.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with lamps and shaft by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, College patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Landau-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Falkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A nearly new Waggonette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
12th February, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

LONDON HOTEL.

No. 9, GRANT ROAD—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES